



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number : **0 607 050 A1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number : **94300254.3**

(51) Int. Cl.⁵ : **H04N 7/18**

(22) Date of filing : **14.01.94**

(30) Priority : **15.01.93 GB 9300758**

(43) Date of publication of application :
20.07.94 Bulletin 94/29

(84) Designated Contracting States :
BE DE ES FR GB IT NL

(71) Applicant : **ADVANCE VISUAL OPTICS Ltd.**
Hawk House,
Mustang Road,
Earls Colne Industrial Park,
Earls Colne
Colchester, Essex CO6 2NS (GB)

(72) Inventor : **Tuffen, John**
Red Lion Cottage,
36 Halstead Road
High Garrett, Braintree Essex CM7 5PE (GB)

(74) Representative : **Rackham, Anthony Charles**
Lloyd Wise, Tregear & Co.
Norman House
105-109 Strand
London WC2R 0AE (GB)

(54) **Surveillance devices.**

(57) A surveillance device in the form of a fake radio aerial which projects from the roof of a vehicle. There is an upright periscope in the aerial which can rotate through 360°. In the vehicle the light from the periscope is bent through 90° and viewed by a camera all of which fits in the headliner space of the vehicle and so is not visible.

EP 0 607 050 A1

This invention relates to surveillance devices.

Vehicles are often used by security forces, police and the like during surveillance operations. In the simplest form, a vehicle such as a van can be parked at a convenient location and operatives can be housed in the van and view a scene through one-way windows or concealed viewing devices such as a periscope. Simple arrangements such as this are not sufficient, however, with an experienced criminal who will readily spot an unusual vehicle.

As a result remotely controlled camera devices can be used with an empty vehicle like a car. This requires concealment of the camera, recorder and transmission equipment. Again experienced criminals will note anything unusual in a vacant vehicle such as a cushion or paper handkerchief dispenser on the back window sill masking this sort of equipment. Therefore it has been usual to mount such equipment in the boot of a car with a periscope hidden in and masked by a radio aerial. A problem with this arrangement however is that the body of a car and vehicles parked close by will restrict the possible field of view from the aerial to sideways directions and the full 360° will not be available.

Many known surveillance devices such as, for example, that shown in European Patent Application No. 152 181 required that the camera rotate with the periscope making it difficult to rotate the field of view through a complete 360° and to continue to rotate past 360° if required. Also the devices shown in that Application are bulky and would be obvious to a suspect if mounted on the roof of a vehicle.

The invention has therefore been made with these points in mind.

According to the invention there is provided a surveillance device comprising a fake radio aerial, means for mounting this to project from the roof of a vehicle, upright periscope means mounted within a lower part of the aerial, capable of rotation through 360° and of observing a scene from a light inlet in the side of the lower part of the aerial at any orientation relative the fore and aft of the vehicle, means mounted within the interior of the vehicle for receiving light from the periscope, bending the beam at substantially right angles to provide a light path extending substantially parallel to the roof to give an image of the scene at a light outlet to which a camera can be attached, the overall depth of the device within the car being sufficient to fit in the available headliner space within the roof of the vehicle so as not therefore to make any visible internal change to the interior of the roof of the vehicle.

An advantage of the invention is that apart from the provision of an aerial on the roof of the vehicle, something which many vehicles have these days anyhow for things like car telephones, the vehicle will appear to be unaltered both inside and outside and so there need be nothing to make a criminal suspicious.

Also it is not necessary for there to be anyone in the car since if desired the device can be operated from a remote location and the picture from the camera transmitted to that remote location for viewing using conventionally readily available technology.

The means which bend the beam at substantially right angles provide a light path which is stationary in the sense that it does not rotate about the axis of the periscope means. Therefore, the light path can be led to a video camera or the like which is fixedly mounted in the headliner space within the vehicle. This has the advantage that the periscope can be rotated as required without having a problem of wires from the video camera being tangled, twisted or torn.

One problem with such a device is that as the periscope means are rotated, the image received by a camera will itself rotate in the plane of the image. Thus in one orientation the image will be upright but at say an orientation displaced 180° the image will be totally inverted. If this is a problem, e.g. when the camera is a video camera, then this can be avoided by either appropriate software operating on the electronic signal from the camera or in a simple mechanical fashion by providing light rotating means such as a dove prism in the light path which is rotated in synchronism with the periscope to provide an equivalent and opposite contra rotation to the light image. In one embodiment of the invention this can be achieved by driving both through suitable gearing from a common electrical stepping motor.

Roads usually have a camber and so if the vehicle is parked, near the kerb as it usually will be, the axis of the periscope will be misaligned from a true vertical position. Therefore the scene viewed by the periscope will be higher on the offside of the vehicle than on the nearside. We have found that we can overcome this, however, by arranging for the optical image at the end of the light path to be of a larger size than can be seen by the camera optics and providing means for mounting the camera so that its optics which view a selected part of the light image can be moved transversally of the light path. In this way one can very easily compensate for the camber of a road by say selectively viewing a lower part of the light image when the periscope is oriented towards the offside of the vehicle and vice versa. Such an arrangement can be quite simple and one can provide a frame to which a camera is to be mounted which can be motor driven to move it transversely of the axis of the light path.

A further incidental advantage of this embodiment of the invention is that because the camera will only view a selected portion of the light path, the image provided by the camera will be enlarged as compared with a camera whose receiving optics exactly match in size the size of the image provided along the light path.

The invention will now be described, by way of

example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a surveillance device according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the device; and

Figure 3 is a diagram showing the optical path within the device.

The surveillance device 10 shown in the drawings comprises a hollow tube 12 which has a light outlet at one end 14 to which a video camera, not shown, can be attached. At its other end it has a fake radio aerial 15 upstanding from a tube 16 fixed at right angles to the tube 12.

The whole device 10 is fitted by attachment means 17 to the roof 18 of a vehicle (not shown) such as a car with the aerial 15 upstanding from the roof. The rest of the device, will fit in the headlining 19 of the roof of the vehicle and so will be invisible and totally hidden by the lining. This is possible because the maximum depth within the vehicle can be as little as say 60mm.

The tube 12 has at one end a prism 20 for reflecting and bending light from an upright axis 21 to a horizontal axis 22. The housing 12 also includes an electrically controlled iris 23 to control the amount of light entering the camera. However if the camera is a shuttered camera, then the iris can be electrically wired to a fully open position. Following the iris 23 is a dove prism 24 whose purpose will be explained in due course. This is connected to a gear 25 to rotate it.

Above the prism 20 is a stationary flange 30 which abuts the underside of the roof 18 and a frusto-conical threaded flange 32 screws onto the upstanding tube 16. These constitute the attachment means 17 for holding the whole device 10 in place.

Mounted on the tube 16 is the fake radio aerial 15. This comprises a rod 40 and an enlarged base 42 which has an opening 44 in its side. It houses a prism 46 which acts like a periscope and enables the camera to see an image of the area 48 within the field of view. In addition the rod 40 and base 42 can be rotated through 360° to allow viewing in any direction. This is achieved by a gear 50 attached to the tube 16.

As best shown in Figure 2, an electrical stepping motor 51 is mounted on a holding bracelet 52. It has an output shaft 53 on which a gear 54 is directly mounted. In addition the shaft connects to a gear box 55 which has an output shaft at right angles to the shaft 53 and on this shaft is fixed a gear 56. The gear 54 is connected by a serrated belt 57 to the gear 25 to rotate the dove prism whilst the gear 56 is connected by a serrated belt 58 to the gear 50 to rotate the rod 40 and base 42. The sizing of the various gears is such that the dove prism is rotated at half the rate at which the rod 40 and 42 rotate. In this way by controlling the activation of the motor 51, which can be achieved using a remote signal, one can rotate the aerial 15 to select a desired orientation of view and at

the same time rotate the prism 46 to cause the image to rotate in the tube 12 by an exact contra-rotation to that caused by the dove prism. This will therefore maintain the orientation of the image for the camera at the end 14 of the tube 12.

A suitable optical path is provided in the tubes 16 and 12 and correcting lens 60, 62, 64 and 66 provided together with an ocular lens 68 at the end 14 where the camera is mounted. Those will ensure that the image follows an optical path along the axes 21 and 22 with minimum loss of light.

As shown in Figure 3, one may have say three different fake radio aerials 15 having differing fields of view, e.g. 50°, 25° or 12° and before commencing a particular surveillance an operator chooses and fits in place at the top of the tube 16 the aerial having the required field of view. In that connection it will be noted from Figure 3 that a plain cover glass 70 is fitted in the top of the tube 16 to prevent any foreign matter from entering the optical system. Further an additional aerial (not shown) without the opening 44 or prism 46 can be fitted in the top of the tube 16 when the vehicle is not conducting a surveillance operation.

Claims

1. A surveillance device comprising a fake radio aerial, means for mounting this to project from the roof of a vehicle, upright periscope means mounted within a lower part of the aerial, capable of rotation through 360° and of observing a scene from a light inlet in the side of the lower part of the aerial at any orientation relative the fore and aft of the vehicle, means mounted within the interior of the vehicle for receiving light from the periscope, bending the beam at substantially right angles to provide a light path extending substantially parallel to the roof to give an image of the scene at a light outlet to which a camera can be attached, the overall depth of the device within the car being sufficient to fit in the available headliner space within the roof of the vehicle so as not therefore to make any visible internal change to the interior of the roof of the vehicle.
2. A surveillance device as claimed in Claim 1 in which light rotating means are provided in the light path by extending substantially parallel to the roof for contra-rotating the image as the periscope means are rotated by an equal and opposite amount.
3. A surveillance device as claimed in Claim 2 in which the light rotating means comprise a dove prism.
4. A surveillance device as claimed in any preceding

ing claims in which the depth of the overall device when fitted within the roof of a vehicle is no more than 60mm.

5. A surveillance device as claimed in any preceding claim in which the dial includes a rod shaped upper part and a thicker base, the periscope means being mounted in that base and being capable of observing a scene through an opening in the side wall of that thicker base. 5
10
6. A surveillance device as claimed in Claim 5 in which the aerial is removable and replaceable by another having a differing field of vision. 15
7. A surveillance device as claimed in any preceding claim in which the mounting means comprise upper and lower clamp members fitted to a fake aerial for clamping either side of the roof of a vehicle. 20

25

30

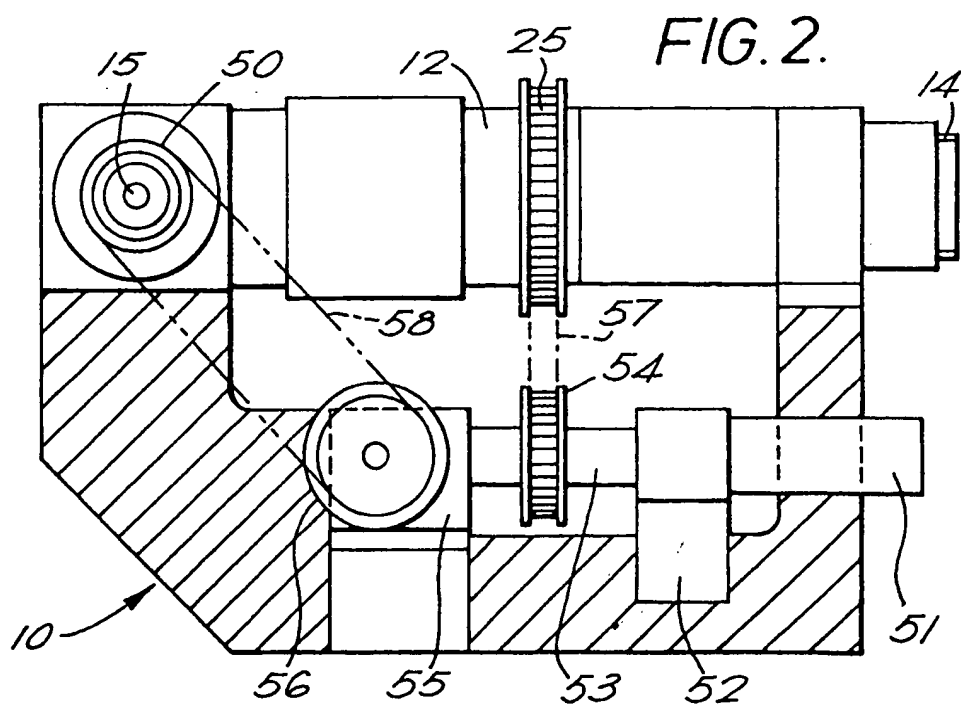
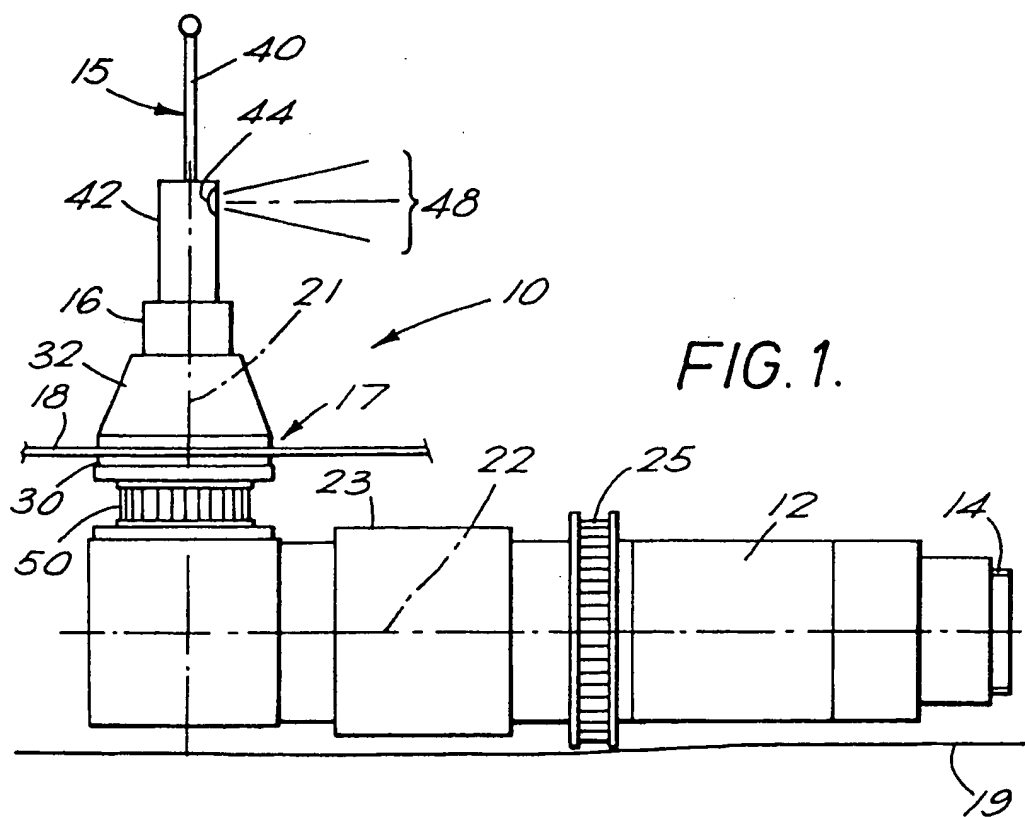
35

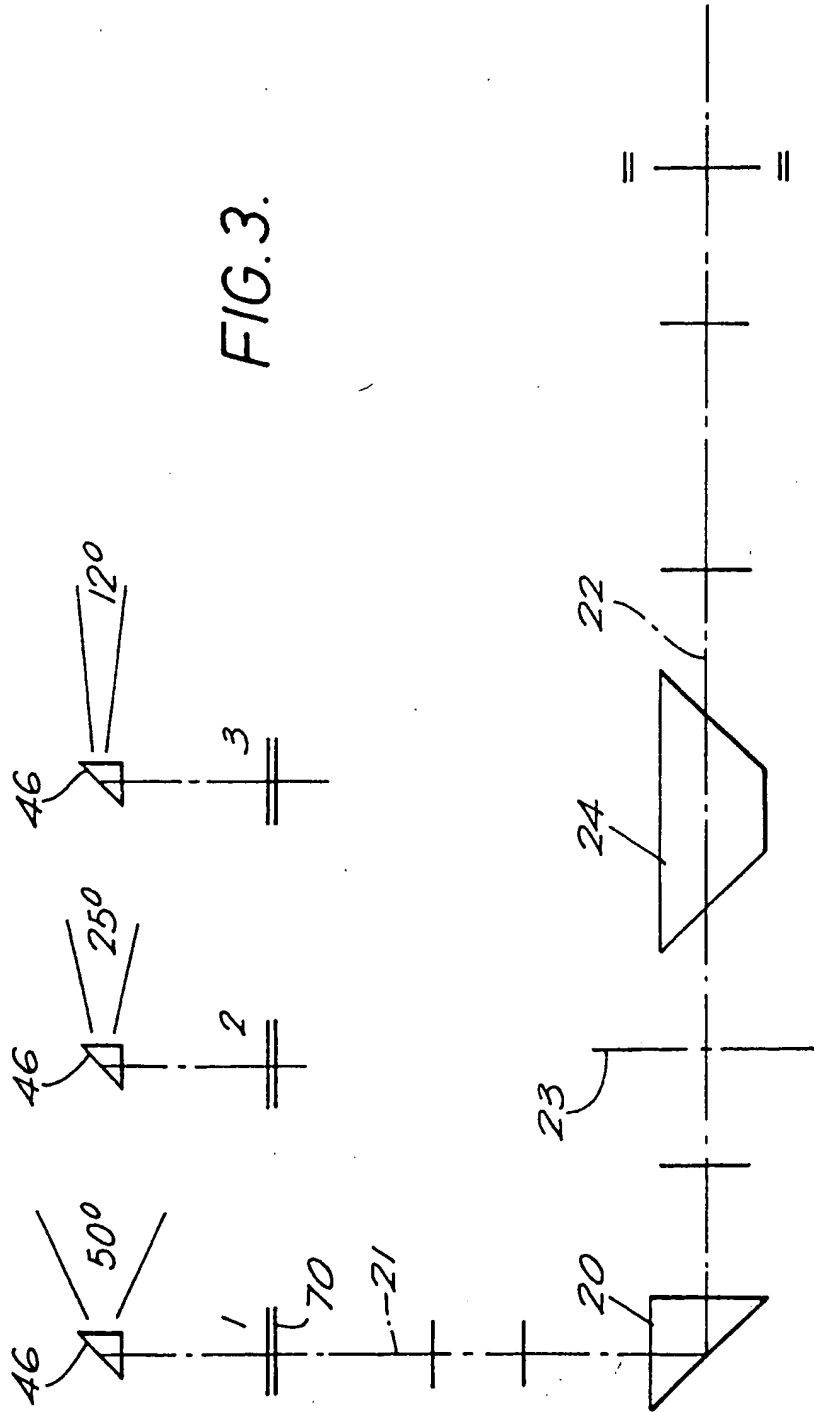
40

45

50

55







European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 30 0254

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
A	US-A-3 801 187 (MC MICHAEL) * column 1, line 66 - column 3, line 55 *	1-7	H04N7/18
A	DE-A-39 00 667 (KIRSEVER) * column 4, line 32 - line 64 *	1-7	
A	EP-A-0 201 003 (SIEMENS) * the whole document *	1-7	
A,D	EP-A-0 152 181 (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO.) * page 6, line 15 - page 8, line 16 *	1-7	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			H04N
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 21 March 1994	Examiner Greve, M
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03/92 (P04C01)